

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

As previously explained, since a basket for supporting a fuel bar aggregate is housed in the bottomed container of the cask as a radioactive substance container, it is preferable that the internal shape of the bottomed container is formed into a shape which matches with the basket particularly in a cask. Therefore, the internal shape of the cask is desirably octagonal instead of circular. Moreover, in the case where the internal shape of the cask is octagonal, since it is advantageous to a dimension and a weight that the thickness of the cask body is uniform as much as possible, it is desirable that the external shape of the cask body is also octagonal. This bottomed container can cope with such requirements (paragraph bridging pp. 97-98).

The claims recite a forged bottomed container made of a forgeable material, wherein the integral bottom section and body section have “continuous metal flow.” Continuous metal flow results from forging or rolling of ductile materials such as steel and is characterized by the orientation of the crystal structure of the material relative to the direction of material flow in the rolling or forging. Thus, the positions of the pieces to be rolled or forged during testing are specified. See, e.g., ASTM A370-05.

Claims 59-61, 63-65, 67, 71-75, 77-82, 106, 109-111, 114 and 116 were again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Anspach et al in view of Wells and Homer. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

According to the Office Action, Anspach et al discloses a radiation container 3 having an integrally formed body 3 produced by casting of a forgeable material such as steel and characterized by a “continuous metal flow.”

It is respectfully submitted that this characterization is incorrect. In fact, container base body 3 is formed of cast iron (col. 2, lines 50-51). Due to its low ductility, **cast iron**

cannot be forged. See *Schweitzer*, "Corrosion Engineering Handbook, Corrosion of Cast Iron and Steel," Second Ed., p. 83; (http://books.google.com/books?id=mV2ZNoPaGekC&pg=PT105&lpg=PT105&dq=cast+iron+forging+impossible&source=web&ots=U6B8Jr1O3W&sig=IfFT0ID6eUftzzqKHqUBeIwjIcE&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PPT9,M1). Thus, it is inaccurate to identify the cast iron body 3 of Anspach et al as a forgeable material exhibiting continuous metal flow.

Wells and Homer were cited to teach that octagonal containers were, *per se*, known. However, regardless of any teachings these secondary references may provide in this respect, they do not overcome the failing of Anspach et al with respect to a forgeable material characterized by continuous metal flow. The claims therefore define over this prior art.

Applicant therefore believes that the present application is in a condition for allowance and respectfully solicits an early Notice of Allowability.

Respectfully submitted,

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